

he illustrates a specimen which agrees with his description in the work quoted. This figure and Boulay's *Rhytidodendron minutifolium* are justly placed in one genus by Zeiller; but my friend has evidently mistaken the true character of Lindley and Hutton's genus *Bothrodendron*. It is true that Lindley and Hutton, in the description of the two plates of *Bothrodendron punctatum* (Foss. Flora, pls. lxxx., lxxxi.), head their description to pl. lxxx. as "corticated," and, no doubt, this has misled Zeiller in the identification of the fossil he has named *B. punctatum*; still, in the description Lindley and Hutton say, "Upon the surface of the stem are discoverable a considerable number of minute dots, arranged in quincuncial manner, something less than half an inch apart, and it is probable that these may be the scars of leaves; but at present there is nothing to prove that they were so." It has since been proved that the little "dots" which Lindley and Hutton thought might prove to be leaf-scars, only mark the channels, on decorticated specimens, through which the foliar vascular bundles passed to the leaves. The types of *Bothrodendron* are now lost, but in the "Hutton collection" are several specimens of the so-called *Bothrodendron*, all of which are undoubtedly decorticated specimens of their *Ulodendron majus* or *U. minus*. Zeiller's *Bothrodendron punctatum* must therefore be placed in Boulay's genus *Rhytidodendron*, and not *Rhytidodendron* united with *Bothrodendron*, L. & H.

1882. Renault. Cours de botanique fossile, deuxième année, p. 51.—*Bothrodendron* is here also classed as a true genus, and Renault embodies, in fact, the description given of it by Zeiller. But Renault also treats *Rhytidodendron*, Boulay, as a distinct genus, and places it after *Bothrodendron*. I am quite of opinion that *Rhytidodendron* must be retained as a distinct genus, and in it must be placed *Bothrodendron*, Zeiller, but not *Bothrodendron*, Lindley and Hutton.

[To be continued.]

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Year-Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland; comprising Lists of the Papers read during 1884 before Societies engaged in fourteen Departments of Research, with the Names of the Authors.* Compiled from Official Sources. Second Annual Issue. 8vo. London: Charles Griffin & Co., 1885.

THE number of Societies dealing with scientific matters, and especially with subjects of Natural History, has of late years become so great, and so many of the smaller ones, among a number of articles

of merely local interest, publish from time to time papers of more or less value, that it becomes a matter of considerable difficulty for the working naturalist to know what has been done upon any subject that may come before him. From this point of view the 'Year-Book of Scientific and Learned Societies,' of which the second issue is now before us, is a publication of considerable importance, and we can only hope that it may receive sufficient patronage to justify the publishers in continuing its production.

This second issue forms an octavo volume of 230 pages, and contains a list of societies, institutions, associations, clubs, and other similar bodies established for the cultivation of science, and including also some which hardly come under that denomination in the ordinary sense, being devoted to the study of agriculture and horticulture, law, literature and history, and medicine. By far the greater part of the bodies referred to, however, fall more or less strictly under the category of scientific societies, and of these we find detailed not only the titles and addresses, with generally the names of the presidents and other officers, but also complete lists of the papers read at their meetings during the year 1884, of the doings in which this second "year-book" is a record. The societies referred to in the volume are classified under fourteen heads, so as to bring together those which are established to perform similar functions, or to deal with the same or allied branches of knowledge, while the reference to any particular body is facilitated by the addition of a copious index arranged alphabetically.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### DUBLIN MICROSCOPICAL CLUB.

April 24, 1884.

*Section of Schorliferous Quartz.*—Prof. V. Ball showed a section of schorliferous quartz containing minute cells lined with a mineral dendritically arranged, possibly manganese.

*Technitella legumen new to Irish Waters.*—Prof. Haddon showed specimens of *Technitella legumen* (A. M. Norman) collected by Mr. Charles Elcock in the Irish Sea, near the Isle of Man; the first time it has been found in Irish waters.

*Corynium Beijerinckii, a Fungus causing the "gumming" of Cherries.*—Mr. Greenwood Pim showed *Corynium Beijerinckii*, a fungus said to be the cause of the gumming of cherries and other fruit-trees, other species producing "gum tragacanth" and similar products. The plant consists of a darkish, jointed, rather knotty mycelium, which produces 3-4-septate spores, broadly fusiform and somewhat constricted at the joints.